

# CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

PUBLISHED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD, CENTRAL ROW, HARTFORD, FOR THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST CONVENTION.—G. ROBINS, EDITOR.

"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

VOL. IV.

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## CONDITIONS.

The Christian Secretary is published every Saturday morning, at Central Row, six rods South of the State House, at Two Dollars a year, if paid in three months from the time of subscribing, if not an addition of 50 cents, except where there is a special agreement otherwise.—Postage paid by subscribers. The profits of this paper are, by the Convention, held sacred to the cause of Missions. A discount of twelve and a half per cent. will be made to Agents who receive and pay for eight or more copies. All subscriptions are understood to be made for one year, unless there is a special agreement to the contrary, at the time of subscribing. No paper will be stopped except at the option of the publisher, until notice is given, and arrearages paid. All letters on the subject of this paper, or Communications for it, should be addressed to the Editor of the Christian Secretary—post paid.

## ABSTRACTS

From English Magazines for March—received at the Office of the Recorder & Telegraph.

**Padang.**—Mr. Evans, with his wife and family, arrived in England in February last, on a temporary return from Padang for the recovery of his health and that of his wife. Capt. Rogers gave them a free passage. On his departure, Mr. Ward was expected immediately at that station, to supply his place, and set up a printing press. The mission has receiving great and increasing attention, both from British residents and natives.

**Digha.**—The cause of the education of native females is still advancing at this station; where, as is intimated in the Baptist Magazine, the first effort for female children in India was made.

**Ceylon.**—The latest intelligence from the Baptist mission in Ceylon is gratifying and promising, although much fruit has not yet been gathered there.

**New Missionaries.**—On the 16th of Feb. Baron Carlos Van Bulow, a native of Denmark, was ordained to the Christian ministry, under the direction of the Continental Society, to be employed in the north of Europe. This Society is composed of different denominations, and is attempting to promote the revival of pure religion, in the Catholic countries on the continent of Europe. Mr. Bulow is expected to make an extensive tour in the north of England, in company with the Rev. S. Drummond, one of the Secretaries of the Society, before he returns to Norway. The Rev. J. Barton has resigned the pastoral office at Canterbury, and has been accepted as a Baptist Missionary to Jamaica.

**London Baptist Building Fund.**—The object of this charity is, the erection of houses of worship for poor churches. The receipts for the year 1826 were about \$1,900.

**The Continental Society,** mentioned above, in a late appeal to the public, say, "Many pious and devoted followers of the Lord Jesus Christ are ready on the continent, to enter upon the work of diffusing the light of the gospel, some of whom have been driven from their homes by persecution for attachment to their Saviour; but none have the means of doing so, unless their expenses are defrayed by British Christian funds."

**Home Missionary Society, England.**—The debt of this society to its treasurer, owing to the distresses of the country, is about \$5,800.

**Reformation in Ireland.**—The great number of conversions from popery in Ireland, has given rise to a society at Cavan for promoting that reformation. Its constitution provides for the use of all suitable means for that end, particularly such as have been found useful; and these have been, preaching, and the circulation of the Bible. Another object is to afford protection to such as abjure the Romish faith. The Evangelical Magazine says: "Political demagogues and Jesuitical priests and bishops may attempt, by slander and falsehood, the ordinary weapons of the mystic Babylon, to extinguish the reformation; but the spirit of Luther has arisen upon Ireland, and the spirit of delusion and superstition must, ere long, retire from that ill-lit but still interesting land."

**London Missionary Society.**—This important and useful society, whose annual appropriations would average about \$155,000, has been obliged to dispose of \$30,000 of its reserved fund; and yet the expenditures, during the last three quarters of 1826, were \$40,000 more than the receipts.

**Ultra Ganges.**—Letters have been received in England from Dr. Morrison, written on his return voyage, and when arrived near his station. He and his family had suffered from sickness and storms, but more in consequence of a mutiny, which broke out on board the Company's vessel in which they sailed. He landed at Singapore, Aug. 24th; but feared he was too late to reach China, that season. Mr. Kidd had gone to Pinang, to supply the place of the late Mr. Ince. Mr. Medhurst proposed to make a visit to Borneo in 1827, and had Dr. Morrison's approbation.

**South Africa.**—The Rev. Mr. Kayser has been appointed a missionary from the London Missionary Society, to join Mr. Brownlee in Caffreland; and with Mrs. K. expects shortly to embark.

**Suttees.**—The subject of the immolation of females in India, is likely to be brought before Parliament, and also before the Directors of the East India Company, with petitions that it may be prevented.

**Tartary.**—Mr. D. Schlatter, who has resided several years among the Nogay Tartars, with a view to impart to them the Gospel of Christ, has arrived in London, to confer on the subject with the Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society.

**Mission to Greece.**—The Wesleyans in England have commenced a Mission to Greece. Mr. Crogan, their Missionary, arrived at Zante, Nov. 23, and hired a house for a year, the lower part of which was to be fitted up for a chapel. He wrote, Dec. 4, that he had

friends in that strange land; some who loved the gospel, and hailed his coming with joy. He had been well received by the English officers, and by the Greek bishop.

**Mission to Greece.**—A few days since, a gentleman called upon the Agent of the American Board in this city, and inquired if donors to the funds were allowed to specify the object to which their money should be applied. On being answered in the affirmative, he handed out \$30, which he said was for the support of the first American Missionary to Greece.—*N. Y. Obs.*

Letters from Rev. George H. Hough, one of the American Baptist missionaries to Burmah in India, dated at Serampore in Bengal, Dec. 25, 1826, were received in Concord, N. H. per mail, brought to Boston by Capt. Titcomb, of the brig Mars, in a short passage from Calcutta. By these letters it appears, that Mr. Hough had not left the mission and entered into the service of the British Government as Interpreter to the Embassy to the Burman Court.—As Rangoon, which was the former missionary station, was restored to the Burman Government agreeably to the terms of peace, it became necessary that other stations should be sought out for missionary operations; and it was thought most expedient and safe that these should be within the newly acquired territory of the British. To the missionaries sent out to Burmah, by the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, now consisting of four or five families, it was expected the Board would assign at least two stations, one at the new English town of Amherst, or on the Martaban coast, and the other in Arracan. Mr. Hough came up from Rangoon to Serampore in November last, with a view of going to Arracan, should that place be finally selected for a missionary station.—*Christian Watchman.*

The following particulars were communicated in a letter from the Rev. Isaiah Matteson, to a Minister of the Gospel in this city, dated

**Shaftsbury, Vt. April 1, 1826.**  
I send you some account of the work of God's grace in this place. The number recently added to the Congregational Church in Bennington, if I mistake not, is 64; some to the Methodist, and 23 to the Baptist Church, of which I am the Pastor. As the first Church in Shaftsbury is situated near the Factory neighbourhood in Bennington, where the revival commenced, a number of its members saw the signs of the times, and began with increased fervency to pour out their petitions before the throne of Heaven, and to beseech the Lord Jesus to come and tarry, and make known his power again in this Church. "His ear was not heavy, nor his arm shortened." Meetings began to multiply, some backsliders returned, and sinners heard with unusual solemnity. The severity of the coldest days, during the winter past, did not daunt the courage or shake the purposes of one, in following their blessed Redeemer in baptism. Distinguishing grace has been marvellously displayed in the choice of those who have been the subjects of this work; some of all ages and classes, from 15 to 70 years have been called. Of the above number, 23, brought out and already added to this Church, 11 are males; the blessed work is apparently progressing. This revival is the more remarkable as succeeding, in the space of two years, to one which added nearly 40. We wish not to give an inflated account, but to be purely evangelical, in narrating God's work of grace; hence the number giving evidence of regeneration, and the number added to the Church by Baptism, are the same—Praise ye the Lord.—*C. Watchman.*

**Revival at Fall River, Mass.**—A letter from the Rev. John C. Welsh, Pastor of the Baptist Church in Warren, R. I. and published in the R. I. Religious Messenger, narrates a striking attention to religion at that village. He was there four days, and had the privilege not only of preaching to the people, of attending meetings for religious inquiry, conference, and prayer, but also of visiting and conversing with more than 150 persons upon the concerns of their souls.

## EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN CONNECTICUT.

In Connecticut (within the last three years) three new churches have been consecrated. The number of parishes is seventy-four, of communicants four thousand two hundred and twenty-three. There have been eleven hundred and fifty-six persons confirmed. The present number of Clergymen is 54. Three have died, six have removed from the diocese, and four have removed into it, fourteen persons have been admitted deacons, and thirteen priests.—*Church Register.*

**Friends.**—It is stated that of this Society

there are several yearly meeting the United States, and one half-yearly in Canada, which are all said to embrace upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand members.

The Yearly Meeting of Friends, late in session in this city, have appropriated Three Thousand Dollars, towards defraying the expense of certain Free People of Colour from the State of North Carolina, (where their laws will not permit them to remain,) to Liberia, Hayti, and the Free States, as they may prefer.—*Philadelphia.*

## From the Columbian Star.

"Hosannas rang through hell's tremendous borders, And Satan's self had thought of taking orders."

GRAY.

The condition of that Church which has a backslider for a pastor, is truly pitiable. It is under the curse of Heaven, and can never flourish, until the evil is removed, either by a prompt dismission of the man, or by his repentance and reformation. The mischief of his example is incalculable—for it operates both upon saint and sinner, and its effects will be distinctly seen in the coming world. We turn with almost instinctive horror, from the hypocrisy and presumptuous daring of the individual, who enters upon the service of God's altar, without a gracious preparation of heart; and we shudder at the thought of his reluctant appearance at the bar of his Omniscient Judge. And shall we feel no emotion at the sight of a pastor, whose heart is engrossed in the world—whose conversation turns upon every thing but the religion of Jesus—and whose faith is not staggered at the consciousness of double-dealing, falsehood, and oppression? Such cases have been—are—and probably will be, until the end of time;—and it is a truly mortifying fact. But where is the remedy? If Churches retain such preachers, they cannot expect the blessing of Heaven.—Darkness and frigidity must be their unenviable lot.

## RUSSIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Extract of a letter recently received by the Editor of the Philadelphia Christian Advocate, "from a much esteemed Correspondent."

"You have been long aware of the tottering state of the Bible Society in Russia, and will not be surprised, that it has now fallen. Its officers have been dismissed, and its operations ceased; but there is a stock of about 200,000 copies of the Scriptures, in different languages, in its stores; and in whatever way they may be hereafter circulated, this incorruptible seed will not be in vain."

"Let me state to you at the same time, a fact, connected with the operations of the Russian Bible Society, while it has had existence, on which you will greatly rejoice. The consequence of an extensive circulation of the word of God in that vast empire, for many years past, has been, to raise up in various parts of it, and to a very great extent, a body of 'Scriptural or Bible Christians,' who have renounced the Greek Church, and under this denomination associate together to read and study the Holy Scriptures, acknowledging this blessed book as the only rule of faith and practice, and observing the Christian Sabbath as a day of sacred rest. A considerable effect, I understand, is manifest in the peaceable and orderly lives of the people who are thus separating under the influence of Christian truth; and some circumstances have been related which afford a pleasing evidence of truly Christian principles operating on their minds. Thus, my dear friend, is the most high God ruling and overruling amongst the children of men, to carry on his purposes of mercy in his own way; cheering us by rays of light in the darkest seasons, and saying to us, 'be still, and know that I am God.' Let us continue waiting on him, still sowing in hope as opportunities may arise, and where his providence directs, assured that it shall not be altogether in vain, however feeble and inefficient the instrument employed may be."

"The effect of the free circulation of the scriptures amongst the Catholics, is beginning to appear in the south of France; in Lyons and the neighbourhood, no less than 1500 Roman Catholics have embraced Protestantism. In some parts of Germany, particularly Wirtemberg, the people meet together in the villages to read the scriptures. In Prussia a good work is said to be going on amongst all ranks; and also in the Canton de Vaud, in Switzerland, where many are brought under the power of the truth."

"Mr. Thompson will probably go to Mexico in the course of a few weeks, as

agent to the British and Foreign Bible Society."

**Amherst College, Mass.**—We are permitted to take the following extract of a letter, written by a student of Amherst College to his friends in this city, dated April 28th. "The kingdom of God has come nigh unto us. A work of grace has commenced, and is rapidly increasing in this College. It began about a fortnight since; and in that time more than twenty are rejoicing in hope. In the Senior class there are 3, who have experienced a change of heart, Juniors 5, Sophomores 7, and Freshmen 11. The work is still progressing. A deep solemnity pervades the whole College."—*N. Y. Observer.*

**Philadelphia.**—We learn from several sources, that the present is a season of peculiar interest in the Rev. Dr. Skinner's church, Philadelphia, and partially so in one or two others.—*N. Y. Obs.*

**Methodist Conference.**—The Philadelphia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church closed a laborious though harmonious session, at Smyrna, Delaware, on the 20th of April. Bishops George and Hedding presided. From the returns made to the Conference, it appears that the increase the past year is two thousand and sixty-four. Five preachers were admitted on trial; two have died; 21 were returned supernumerary, and 9 superannuated.—*Zion's Herald.*

**Fall River, Troy, Mass.**—The audience at the Congregational church in this village, has so increased, that the house is to be immediately enlarged. The Baptist society is about to erect a house of worship.

**Promotion of Temperance.**—On Monday evening, a numerous meeting of citizens was held at Providence, in the Vestry of the first Baptist Church, to receive the report of their committee. In this Report, the following resolutions are recommended, which were unanimously adopted. 1. That we will abstain from the habitual and unnecessary use of intoxicating liquors. 3. That we will not furnish them to those under our charge, nor contract to furnish them to those in our employ. 3. That, so far as our influence extends, we will endeavour to confine the use of them to such times and occasions as shall be necessary for the preservation or promotion of health. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and a respectable committee of seven was appointed to report provisions for the regular organization of an Association to promote Temperance. The meeting was adjourned to this evening.

## For the Christian Secretary.

### COMMUNION, NO. II.

3d, We cannot practice Open Communion, because it is incompatible with gospel discipline in Churches. Most denominations of Christians have articles of faith and practice, which are expressive of their views of the doctrine and duties of the gospel. All Churches who adopt such articles, undoubtedly believe they express the truth of the Scriptures. Otherwise, why do they adopt them? But if they consider them the truth of God, and charity requires we should believe they do, they must hold them dear, and esteem a departure from them an error. So different, however, are the views of the different denominations, that what is deemed truth by one, is, in many instances, considered a fundamental error by another. Dr. Watts, after enumerating nine denominations of Christians, telling their peculiar and distinguishing sentiments, and shewing that in many instances they are diametrically opposite to each other, adds, "The strict Calvinists deny every single proposition and peculiar sentiment, that I have here mentioned under all the foregoing heads, and call them all errors; and believe the contrary proposition to be divine truths, delivered in the Scriptures." Now faith and practice are so nearly allied, that a departure from the truth in one, is generally accompanied with a correspondent departure in the other. We have no more liberty from the word of God to believe a lie, or an error, than to practice it; especially as we have within our power the means of knowing the truth. If Churches, therefore, which have adopted articles of faith, would act consistently with their own belief, they must labour with an erring brother, who has departed from them and embraced different sentiments. "Thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbour, and not suffer sin upon him." But wherever a labor is commenced with

an offending church member, propriety and the gospel require, that it should be pursued to the excommunication of the offender, unless he is reclaimed from his errors.

This course we find many Churches actually pursue. But those sentiments which are viewed by one denomination fundamentally erroneous, are, as we have shewn above, deemed gospel truth by another. Hence the rejection of a heretodox, disorderly member, from a church of one denomination, merely for embracing the peculiarities of another, could not reasonably prevent his being received to membership and the privileges of the church, by those whose distinguishing sentiments he had imbibed.—Should the Church from which he had been excluded practice Open Communion, they must necessarily invite him immediately back to their communion table. A moments reflection must convince any reasonable man, that this must utterly paralyze the arm of discipline. As we are told by a late writer in the Observer, that the controversy upon this subject is with Congregationalists, we will suppose a case which has often happened in New England, and may again: That in a town or parish, there is a Congregational Church, which has from its first constitution moved on undisturbed by any dissenting denominations among them. But now there are several brethren who have become dissatisfied with their sentiments, their minister, or both. They neglect public worship with their brethren, set up separate meetings, and invite in Baptist or Methodist preachers; whose labors are blessed to the erection and establishment of a Church and Society of their own order, in the heart of the town. The church from which these disaffected brethren have seceded, is under obligation to exclude them as heretics. They are so, in the first and legitimate signification of the term. The first definition of the word, is 'a sect,' and it is so translated in Acts v. 17, xv. 5, xxiv. 5, xxvi. 5, and xxviii. 22. Buck defines heretic, "a general name for all such persons under any religion, but especially the Christian, as profess or teach opinions contrary to the established faith, or to what is made the standard of orthodoxy." Paul has however decided that "a heretic, after the first and second admonition," shall be rejected. Titus, iii. 10. Thus Congregational Churches must, therefore, either exclude those persons, or violate the Apostolic injunction. But they are now the leading members of another Church in the same place. This Open Communion church is hence driven to the alternative of varying her terms of communion, or of inviting to her sacramental board her own excommunicated members. How then can Open Communion consist with the administration of gospel discipline, in churches which practice it?

If Congregationalists believe, as their platforms and covenants express, that Infant Baptism is a divine institution, and binding upon believers to observe, it is their duty to discipline those members who neglect it. This has formerly been the practice in many Churches, though the neglect is now perhaps more frequently connived at. But how palpably inconsistent is it to invite Baptists to their communion, who openly avow and act upon a principle for which they would exclude, or suspend from the privileges of the church, their own members. Instances have often occurred of churches that profess Open Communion, excluding members for uniting with the Baptists, and sometimes for uniting with other denominations professing Open Communion. Instances have also occurred, of members being received to such churches, who for immoral or refractory conduct, had been excluded from other churches. Should such churches therefore practice agreeable to their profession, where is the arm of discipline? What privation of privilege is excommunication?

No denomination probably, professes to be more free and open in their communion, than the Methodists. Let us then see how this practice comports with the exercise of discipline in their churches. On the question in their discipline "What shall be done with those ministers or preachers, who hold and disseminate publicly, or privately, doctrines which are contrary to our articles of religion?" is this answer, "Let the same process be observed as in cases of gross immorality;" which is, "He shall be tried at the next quarterly conference, and if found guilty, he shall be expelled from the connexion, and his name so returned in the minutes of the conference." Much the same process is pursued in relation to private members. Should a



Methodist be excluded, merely for holding and disseminating the doctrine of Election, and the perseverance of the saints, this would probably be no bar to his reception into a Congregational Church. Cases sometimes occur of persons expelled for immorality, being received to other churches. What fears then need any have of discipline and excommunication, when upon the Open Communion plan, they can return so directly to that table from which they have been expelled? These trials are constantly liable to happen, and doubtless would often happen were it not, that

4th, The advocates for Open Communion do not generally practice it among themselves. This is true, 1st. In their refusing to admit to the eucharist the children of their church members, who have been baptized in infancy, and are free from scandal. Most Pedobaptist Churches by their platforms, make baptism the door into the church: "That as circumcision was the door into the Jewish Church, so is baptism into the Christian Church." Some others, as those established on the Cambridge platform for instance, consider the children of professors, as members by birth of the same church with their parents; and that they are to be baptized, not to bring them into the church, but because baptism is a church ordinance, to which they, as members, have a right. Let the advocates for Open Communion admit these, their own members, whom they consider baptized in gospel order, before they accuse us of inconsistency, or a want of charity, in not admitting those who are not members with us, and whom we do not consider baptized at all. 2d. The above proposition is true in another respect. I know of no advocate for Open Communion, who expresses a wish to commune with all denominations of professing Christians. It cannot therefore be called open, but is still restricted. Even that "worthy Baptist Minister" of New Hampshire, of whom G. A. speaks with so much apparent exultation, and "who" he tells us, "not long since renounced the practice, [of Close Communion,] and with zeal and ability publicly opposed it," did not advocate opening the doors but partially. His proposals for extending the communion, only embraced the Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Methodists, and Free-Will Baptists. But if he is an Open Communicant, why did he not include all denominations? especially the Episcopalians and Christians, who are distinguished for their freedom in admitting other denominations to their table; and who are plentifully scattered through the State? I presume the reason was, that in the vicinity where he wrote his pamphlet, the former consider baptism as regeneration, and the latter are Unitarians.—Probably, had he formed his plan in some other part of New England, he would have embraced the former in preference to the Congregationalists, as being generally more evangelical and devout. It is a little singular, that about the time he formed his plan for Open Communion, several Congregational Churches in the same region altered their terms of communion, and by their vote adopted the Close Communion practice. The same year that Mr. Brooks changed his sentiments upon communion, and wrote his pamphlet, I was told by a leading Congregationalist in a neighboring town, that they communed with no denomination but their own. He observed, "We should be willing to commune with the Baptists, as their sentiments in general are so congenial with ours; but we have not only Baptists and Methodists in this town, but Episcopalians, Universalists, and Roman Catholics. There appears to us a great inconsistency in giving an invitation to one or two denominations, and not to all. This we cannot do. We have, therefore, been constrained for about four years past, and have accordingly voted, to extend our invitation to none but members of sister churches of our own denomination." I thought his reasons conclusive, and wonder they do not appear so to his brethren in this State. I conclude the only reason why Congregationalists do not experience similar difficulties here, is because Open Communion is not practiced by those who profess it. It is by orthodox churches limited to such as they deem duly qualified for the ordinance, and of course is not that for which its advocates plead.

R.

\* Mr. Charles Brooks, I presume.

STRATFORD, April 28, 1827.

DEAR BROTHER,

About 80 persons in the different denominations, principally youth, entertain a hope that they have passed from death into life, in this place, during the past winter. A few are yet enquiring, "what they shall do to be saved?" Our evening meetings are as fully attended as at any former period—but no new cases of conviction for some weeks past. Pray for us, that the Lord will not take his holy spirit from us.

No measure or exertion pursued in this revival has been apparently more blessed, than the faithful visiting of families and individuals by laymen—exhorting and praying with them. I mention this

circumstance, as an encouragement to all our brethren to go and do likewise.

The Lord in his mercy is visiting the adjacent towns. About 30 have lately been led to rejoice, and sing redeeming love, in Bridgeport. Many are enquiring, and the prospect is very encouraging. In Trumbull, last week, 7 obtained hope, and above 40 attended an enquiry meeting. Who can sit still in this latter day of glory—be an idle spectator, and still believe himself a child of God? Has not he who is constantly excusing his own spiritual sloth, by making an abuse of the blessed doctrine of God's sovereign grace, awful reason to fear that he is sleeping the sleep of death himself? What reason has that man to believe himself an heir of glory, whose whole aim is to take the blame of sin from the creature, and cast it on God? Who preached in stronger language the eternal electing love of God, and yet who ever laboured more abundantly to "preach the gospel to every creature," than St. Paul? Oh, my dear Sir, that man who openly asserts that Christians have nothing to do for sinners, and that sinners have nothing to do for themselves, has great reason to fear that God has done nothing by his special grace for him!

Your affectionate brother,

J. H. L.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Northampton, May 1, 1827.

DEAR BROTHER,

I have spent most of the time for seven weeks, in Cummington. The Baptists have a well finished house in the village, and a respectable church and society, but no Minister. It early became evident that a work of grace had commenced. A few were much impressed, and requested prayer. The concert on the first Monday in April, assembled ten times as many as the preceding one; and the spirit of prayer among the brethren seemed to prevail. At the close of the meeting, they tarried to offer prayers for the increasing number of the anxious, till no private house would accommodate the hearers, and no room, those who wished to participate in the subsequent devotions; when we removed to the meeting-house. The work is spreading in different directions in town. Some nights spent in prayer, have been signally blessed.—About twenty have expressed hope, and many who have been exhorted to "repent of their wickedness, and pray God, if the thoughts of their hearts may be forgiven them," have said "pray ye the Lord for me." A number of the Academy scholars from different towns, have shared in the blessing. I rejoice to tell you that the work of immersing those who dare to be singular, is not done with in Northampton: next Lord's day is appointed for administering that most solemn rite, preparatory to communion, which is to follow.

Yours in the Gospel,

B. WILLARD.

OYSTER-PONDS, Long Island, April 14.

DEAR SIR,

Inclosed is an order on ——— for seven dollars; two of which I wish you to hand over to Mr. Robbins, on account of the Christian Secretary, and the remaining five, to the Treasurer of the Baptist Convention for the support of the Gospel. The glorious news of pardon and salvation to the guilty, through the merits of a crucified Saviour, has, through all the trials and afflictions of this life, been, I trust, my support and consolation. Knowing its value, I feel under obligation to do all in my power to send the joyful sound to others—with my feeble prayers, that all may experience its blessed effects. Believing that the steps which are taking by the Convention, are calculated to do much good, with small means, I have been induced to forward for them, through you, this sum.

J. H. P.

MARLBOROUGH, Factory Village, May 4.

DEAR BROTHER ROBBINS,

The work of the Lord still progresses in this place. Several have recently believed, and the number of anxious enquirers increases. Twelve persons attended the enquiring meeting on Tuesday evening last, who seemed sensible of their condition as sinners under condemnation; and no doubt several more in the vicinity of the village would have attended, had the weather permitted. Three were baptized on last Lord's day week, by Br. Jennings, at which time there was a full and solemn assembly.—I have preached once in East Hampton Society, where there appears to be a prospect of doing good.—Indeed the harvest is great—the fields are whitening—sinners are weeping. O how important that saints should pray more fervently, "Lord send forth more labourers into the harvest."

Yours in Christ,

JOSEPH HOUGH.

Methodist Sunday School Union.—A Society was formed in this city on the 2d inst. denominated the "Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church." Bishop McKendree is President, and the other four Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, viz. Bishop George,

Bishop Roberts, Bishop Soule, and Bishop Hedding, are Vice-Presidents. Rev. Dr. Bangs, Corresponding Secretary.

In a statement of the reasons which led to the adoption of this measure, it is remarked that the Methodist Episcopal Church embraces nearly 400,000 members, upwards of 1400 travelling preachers, and perhaps more than double that number of local preachers; all "which, together with the regular attendants on the Methodist ministry, make a population, including children, of not less than 2,000,000.

We do not ourselves perceive any special weight in the reasons assigned for forming a separate Union; yet if Methodists are unwilling to remain connected with the American Union, this alone is perhaps a sufficient reason. There is no general object probably, in which they can better unite with Christians of other denominations, than in the management of Sabbath Schools; and indeed we believe this is the last bond of union which remained to be broken off. Consequently, it may be expected that hereafter they will in all things pursue their own plans in their own way, and that others will no longer suffer from their defection.—N. Y. Obs.

Episcopal Clergy.—The whole number of the Episcopal Clergy in the United States, including ten bishops, at the beginning of the present year was 480, being an increase of thirty during the year 1826.

## LETTER FROM OTAHEITE.

The following, from the "Richmond (Va.) Family Visitor," is an extract of a letter received from G. P. Upshur, Lieut. on board the United States Sloop of War Peacock, dated on board the Peacock, Papeete Bay, Otaheite, 20th Aug. 1826.

The statement of Mr. Upshur, relative to the progress and influence of Christian knowledge in that island, contains many interesting particulars, which confirm the reports of the Missionaries. By permission, we copy a part of this letter, which describes the condition of those Islanders, under the influence of the Mission. After describing the inhabitants of Nooaheevah (a neighboring island) who were naked barbarians, addicted to theft, cannibalism, and other cruelties peculiar to heathen,—he makes the following remarks relative to the moral change effected in Otaheite by the introduction of Christianity. "This Island," says Mr. Upshur, "exhibits a very different aspect. The Missionaries, of whom there are five, have established order, and something like a civilized state of society among the natives. They are at present engaged in educating them at the neighboring island of Eimeo, where they have a large school of their own, and native children, who read and write, and understand the gospel pretty well. They teach in the language of the island, and have translators, and a press, by which many copies of the Pentateuch will shortly be distributed to those who are disposed to read them. Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, are to be found in the vernacular tongue of the Otaheitans, and in every house. They have hymn books, &c. in great abundance.

I attended church a few days since at Matavia, where every lady was supplied with a book; and I do aver that I never saw, in any Protestant Church in our own country, so attentive, so decorous, and apparently so devout a congregation, as I beheld in the Temple of these rude Islanders. There were persons of all ages, sexes, and conditions, to the amount of one thousand; and among them all, there was neither a whisper nor a titter during the whole service. The Sermon was preached in their own language, which is certainly the softest, sweetest, and most sonorous I ever heard, except the Greek, to which in sound, though not in orthography, it bears a strong resemblance when spoken rapidly.

Of this sermon I can say nothing, because I did not understand it; but the best I ever heard, was given a few days since on board, by Missionary Pritchard, an intelligent and well educated English Methodist. He is to preach again for us next Sunday, and this is the first time I ever anticipated with pleasure a sermon on board."

## BURMAN MISSION.

Extract of a letter from Mrs. Judson, to her sisters in Bradford, (Mass.) dated Rangoon, March 13, 1826.

MY DEAR SISTERS,

We have long been waiting for an opportunity to go to Amherst, the new town just laid out by the English, in that part of the Burmese territory lately ceded to the British. We are now about to begin all anew, excepting we have not the language to acquire. We shall at first put up a bamboo house, to shelter us from the rains, which are just commencing; and as most of our Christians who have resided here, have already gone, we shall soon commence our missionary work. For this we ardently pant. We are more firmly resolved than ever, that our future employment shall be purely missionary. Mr. Judson was strongly urged to accept the appointment of Interpreter

to Government, with a salary of about \$3000 a year. But after considering the subject, I trust prayerfully, we concluded it would occupy so large a part of his missionary time, as to make him almost useless to the mission; he therefore declined. So you see, my sisters, if we had a wish to accumulate property, what an opportunity we have had. It is true, something might be said about saving money for the mission in this way; but there is a much greater call for entire and exclusively devoted missionaries, than for money. Our friends, we doubt not, will supply all our necessary wants; while we shall be able to spend our strength and our energies for the spiritual good of the Burmans, and avoid those temptations attached to a public situation in the world. It is our present wish to go down to Amherst in the humble character of Missionaries, and know no other object but the advancement of the kingdom of Christ. Pray much for us.

A. H. JUDSON.

At Wooburn, April 15, ten were baptized. One of these was only nine years old. The Baptists are willing, it seems, to baptize the youngest children, who are able to give a credible account of their faith in, and love to the Lord Jesus. A new Meeting-House, 54 by 62 feet, is now erecting for the Baptist Society in Wooburn, in the centre of the village, and it will probably be finished this summer.—Walschman.

## WORTHY OF IMITATION.

The passengers on board the Steam Boat Fulton, on her passage from Hartford to New-York, on Monday evening, the 7th inst. attended the monthly concert of prayer, and afterwards took a collection to aid the funds of the National Bible Society, amounting to about \$15. The commander kindly furnished the after cabin, for the purpose of devotion on the occasion.

## A PASSENGER.

New-York, May 8, 1827.

Defection of Roman Catholics.—From an account of a public Reformation Meeting at Cavan, in the North of Ireland, published in a London Magazine for March, we have good evidence for believing that 450 Roman Catholics in Ireland have renounced Popery, and embraced the Protestant faith, within a few months. The foolish fear of ignorant priests, and of their anathemas, is wearing away from the minds of even the lower classes, and all seem to be opening their eyes to the fact, that, as every man is accountable to God for himself, as to his faith, he not only has a right to think for himself, but must do so, at his peril.—Walschman.

## CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1827.

The Annual Meeting of the Connecticut Baptist Education Society, was held at the house of Rev. John R. Dodge, of Middletown, according to appointment, on the 9th inst.—The usual business of the Society was transacted, and the following persons elected, to constitute the Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

WM. BENTLEY, President.  
OLIVER WILSON, Vice President.  
JOSEPH B. GILBERT, Treasurer.  
GURDON ROBINS, Secretary.  
BENJ. M. HILL,  
JOHN R. DODGE,  
CALVIN PHILLEO, } Directors.

Resolved, To alter the time of holding the Annual Meetings of this Society, to the day previous to the Annual Meeting of the Convention; and that in future, this Society shall hold its annual sessions at whatever place the Convention shall be held for that year, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The meeting was adjourned to the Tuesday before the next Annual Meeting of the Convention of Baptist Churches in this State and vicinity, (being the 12th of June,) to be held in the vestry of the Baptist Meeting House in Hartford, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

All those who wish to be considered members of this Society, are requested to attend the adjourned meeting, as matters highly interesting to the Society will then be considered.

The quarterly meeting of "the Hartford and Middlesex Baptist Ministerial Conference," was held agreeably to appointment, at the vestry of the Baptist Meeting House in Hartford, on Tuesday, the 8th inst. The season was peculiarly pleasant, and we trust profitable. The free, and affectionate interchange of sentiments, on important subjects of divine truth; and the peaceful presence of Him, who prayed that his disciples "might all be one," were calculated to strengthen, enlighten, and animate the soul.

We are happy to hear again from our old and highly respected correspondent, Agnos tos. We think his numbers on the Deity of Christ, the first of which will be found in this paper, will be read with profit by the candid enquirer after truth.

## FIRE.

On Thursday morning, about 1 o'clock, our citizens were alarmed with the cry of fire. It had commenced in a house belonging to Mr. Isaac Spencer, and the Whitman family, at the south part of main street. Before the progress of the flames could be arrested, the house in which it commenced, and the dwelling house adjoining, owned and occupied by Judge Niles, were both entirely consumed. We learn that a lad of the name of Curtis,

about 13 years old, has, after examination, been bound over for trial, as the perpetrator of the atrocious act of setting fire to these buildings.

## MUMMY.

By the request of Mr. Page, we have examined the Mummy exhibited at Mr. Kirkham's Hotel, in this city, by him; and do not hesitate in giving our opinion, that the same is what it is represented to be.

Hartford, May 8th, 1827.

THOS. HUBBARD M. D. President Conn. Med. Soc.  
MASON F. COGSWELL, Ex-President of said Society.

SAYBROOK, April 5th, 1827.

We, the undersigned, having examined the Mummy exhibited by Mr. Page, do not hesitate in giving our opinion, that the same is what it is represented to be.

RICHARD A. DENISON.

SAMUEL CLARKE, M. D.

To these gentlemen, we are authorized to add the name of Dr. Warren, of Boston.

Mr. Page expects to leave town for New Haven the beginning of next week. Those therefore who are desirous of examining this specimen of the ancient mode of embalming, must call soon, or they will lose the opportunity.

The operation of opening an Egyptian mummy was recently performed in the Gallery of Egyptian Antiquities, at Paris. The Dauphiness, and a number of scientific persons attended. The linen bands encircling the body from head to foot being unrolled, the mummy was found to be in wonderful preservation. The nails on the hands were remarkably long, the hair was quite perfect, and had preserved its flaxen colour unaltered: eyes of enamel had been substituted for the original, a singularity which has been observed only once before. The most curious circumstance, however, was the discovery of two papyrus manuscripts, one rolled round the head, the other round the breast: they were in such preservation as to allow of being deciphered by M. Champollion, jun. The body, by this means, was found to be that of Tette Muthus, daughter of the keeper of the Temple of Isis, at Thebes; different marks and ornaments also denoted, that she had been one of high consideration among the Egyptians. It is supposed that the mummy cannot be less than 3000 years old, notwithstanding which the skin has preserved, in a great measure, its elasticity, and even its humidity in some parts. An attentive perusal of the manuscript will, no doubt, bring to light some curious facts.

Questions for the Bible Class at their next meeting, Tuesday evening, May 15.

MATTHEW XI. from the 16th verse, to the close.

In what respect did Jesus resemble children sitting in the markets, &c.? What is the sense of the last part of the 19th verse? How is the woe, denounced on Chorazin and Bethsaida, applicable to any at the present day? (Describe all the cities mentioned in the chapter.) Did Christ thank the father for hiding the mysteries of the gospel from the wise and prudent, or did he thank him only for revealing them unto babes? What can be the meaning of Christ's subordination to the Father, as here expressed, if he is equal with the Father? In what way must the weary and heavy-laden come to Christ, that they may find rest? What does our Lord mean in saying, my yoke is easy, and my burden light?

## REMOVALS.

Rev. N. D. Benedict has removed his relation with the Baptist Church in Danbury, and become Assistant Pastor of the Church at Newtown, with Rev. John Sherman, whose age, and bodily infirmities, have rendered him unable to discharge the duties of the Pastoral office.

Of the latter, one of his brethren thus affectionately writes, under date of April 29. "A number of our brethren have been sick this winter—among the rest, our aged Pastor, Elder John Sherman, of whom we expect soon it will be said, 'he has fought the good fight, has finished his course—he has kept the faith, and gone to receive a crown of glory.'" Some favourable indications of a revival, exist in the church in Newtown.

Rev. Ira Hall, has removed his relation with the Baptist Church at Canaan, four corners, N. York, and united with the church in Tyringham, Mass. and we learn preaches a part of the time at Lee.

Rev. Mr. Wightman has removed his relation with the Baptist Church in Lansingburg, N. Y. and entered upon the duties of the Pastoral office, with the Baptist Church in New London, Conn.

Destitute Churches in this vicinity.—Wethersfield, Berlin, 1st and 2d in Granby, East Windsor, 1st in Windsor, Manchester and Vernon, 3d church in Middletown.

An aged minister, on horseback with several other ministers, said, Brethren, we must be nearer together, or farther apart, for we spatter each other. This is precisely the fact with some professors of Christianity, and even with some professed ministers of the gospel.—No enemy to Ministers.

## General Intelligence.

## LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday Morning, May 2.

The House on Wednesday morning was called to order by Noah B. Benedict, Esq., senior member, and was organized by choosing ENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Speaker, and CHARLES HAWLEY, Esq. Clerk, and THOMAS S. PERKINS, Esq. assistant Clerk. Messrs. Benedict, Hubbard, and C. Shepard were appointed a committee of Elections, and it was ordered that the certificates of election be referred to that committee. Messrs. Warner and Ingersoll were appointed a committee to wait on the Senate and give information that the House was organized, and ready to proceed to business.



Messrs. Wells, Ingersoll, Thompson, Isaacs, Lyon, Bellamy, Storrs, and Parish, (being one from a county) were appointed a committee to examine two reports of the canvassers of Votes. Messrs. Shepard, Sharp, and McCurdy, to wait on the Governor, and inform him of his election, and that the House was ready to receive any communication from him.

Ordered, That 300 copies of the rules of the House be printed for the use of the members, afterwards altered to 500.

Thursday Morning, May 3.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lewis. Some time was occupied in hearing the report of the Committee of Elections, and in calling the roll of the members. About ten o'clock a Message from his Excellency the Governor, was received, read, and 500 copies ordered to be printed. Messrs. Isaacs, P. Miner, and Kilbourn, were announced by the Speaker as Committee of Finance. But little further business was transacted, and the House adjourned at an early hour.

Afternoon.

The Speaker announced as Committee for superintending the printing of the House, Messrs. Samuel Raymond and McCurdy.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Storrs and passed, exempting John L. Lewis of Middletown a suitor before this Assembly, from all arrests and imprisonments in civil cases, while coming to, attending upon, and returning from the assembly.

A resolution was passed assigning two o'clock to-morrow for the choice of a Major General of the first division of the Militia of this State. Sundry resolutions from the Senate for the appointment of joint committees, were read and adopted by the House.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Warren and passed, requesting the Speaker to invite the several Clergymen of the town to officiate in turn as Chaplains.

The House adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow.

Friday, May 4.

Prayer by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Brownell. The Speaker announced the following committees:

For receiving Military Returns.—Messrs. Wm. Williams, Kibbe, Wilson.

For bringing forward the unfinished business of last session.—Messrs. Parish and J. Griswold.

On petitions relating to Roads and Bridges.—Messrs. Warren, Beckley, Griffin, Sturges, Marsh, J. Nichols, Carter, G. M. Hyde.

On petitions for new Towns and new Probate Districts.—Messrs. T. S. Williams, Hinman, Beers, Trumbull, Bellamy, Sharp, Higgins King.

On the School Fund and all petitions relating thereto.—Messrs. J. Griswold, Kimberly, Peters, Bradley, Lyon, Burall, Shaler, D. Burrows, Jun.

On Banks and other moved institutions.—R. Adams, Tilden, Rider, Shepard, Carington, Hoyt, N. Holly, J. Hill.

Engrossing Committee. Paris, McMahon, Hitchcock.

Petitions were called for and a large number, principally of private nature, were presented and disposed of by reference to committees.

Mr. Hubbard introduced a resolution for the appointment of a select committee on the subject of divorces, which was amended so as to refer the subject to a joint committee and passed. The committee was ordered to consist of one from a county.

The committee on unfinished business reported in part.

Sundry resolutions referring different parts of the Governor's Message to select committees, were introduced by Mr. Samuel Raymond and passed.

Mr. Warner introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee on that part of the Governor's Message which relates to the organization and election of the Senate. The resolution was adopted and the committee ordered to consist of two from a county.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock.

Afternoon.

The Speaker having stated that the time assigned for the choice of a Major General of the 1st Division of Militia had arrived, Mr. Shepard moved to refer the subject to the committee on Military returns. This was objected to, and after a short discussion the motion was withdrawn and the House proceeded to ballot. On counting the votes it was found that the whole number was 193, of which Dennis Kimberly, Esq. had 127, and was declared elected.

A resolution was passed appointing the committee on elections to send for persons and papers touching the election of Elias Ford of Waterbury.

A resolution from the Senate, appointing the Hon. N. Johnson with such persons as the House may join, a committee to examine the State House in Hartford and report what repairs are necessary, and the probable expense of the same, was passed, and the committee on the part of the House ordered to consist of one from a county.

A bill for a Public Act on the subject of Banks reported by the committee on unfinished business was taken up and read the first time.

A bill for a Public Act concerning duties and court fees, was introduced by Mr. Gurley and read the first time.

A bill for a Public Act constituting the town of Ashford a Probate District, was read the first time.

The report of the committee on the subject of the State House in New-Haven, which was made at the last session of the legislature, and remained among the unfinished business, was taken up, and with accompanying resolutions referred to a select committee of one from a county.

The resignation of John L. Lewis, Sheriff of the county of Middlesex, was read and accepted.

The bill relating to Banks was taken up and referred to the committee on Banks.

The Report of the Commissioned of the School Fund was read and accepted: five hundred copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the members, and the Report with the accompanying documents referred to the committee on the School Fund.

Saturday Morning, May 5.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hawes. The Speaker announced the following Committees:

On the State House in Hartford.—G. Hill, V. B. Boardman, DeForest, Davis, S. Brown, J. Ives, Clark, Osborn.

State House in New-Haven.—Messrs. Thompson, Bassett, Haskell, J. M. Gilbert, Cleveland, Hodges, Turner, Holt.

Divorces.—Swan, J. Pitkin, Royce, Haley, Birdseye, Lincoln, Paddock, P. R. Gilbert. Several other committees, principally on petitions of a private nature, were announced by the Speaker.

Petitions from the different counties were presented and disposed of, by reference or otherwise.

A resolution from the Senate, appointing the Hon. Mr. Crawford with such other gentlemen as the House may join, on a Committee on all applications for Lotteries passed,

and the Committee on the part of the House ordered to consist of one from a county.

A resolution from the Senate appointing the Hon. Mr. Alsop, with such gentlemen as the House may join, a Committee to take into consideration the laws relating to Common Schools, and enquire what alterations, if any, are necessary to be made in the same, was read. It was objected to by Mr. Shepard, on the ground that the House ought to act independently; that its dignity was impaired, by the reference of such subjects to a joint committee; and that therefore a select committee was preferable. He was replied to by Messrs. Griswold, Gurley, Williams and Warren, all of whom advocated the appointment of a joint committee. The resolution (or a joint committee was adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House.

Messrs. Hubbard, Ellsworth, Ingersoll, Gurley, Booth, Leavitt, Robinson, and E. Hyde.

The resolution passed yesterday in the House, for the appointment of a select committee on the same subject, was re-considered.

The remainder of the morning was occupied in business of little general interest. Adjourned to 10 o'clock, Monday.

Extracts from N. Y. Statesman.

Miscellaneous.—A tunnel from Liverpool to Cheshire shore, under the river Mersey, is proposed, a distance of more than a mile. The length is much greater than that of the Thames tunnel. The expense is estimated at £200,000.

The small pox is at this moment making great ravages in Bavaria and Sweden. The Government have in consequence resorted to vigorous measures to arrest its progress.

England.—Mr. Canning stated in the House on 30th March, that the King had informed the family of Lord Liverpool, of the necessity that existed for filling the vacancy in the Cabinet. This had been communicated to the Earl, who possessed sufficient consciousness to understand its nature. No steps for filling the vacancy were known to the public, but it is probable that before this time, Mr. Canning has been selected. It is rumored that Mr. Canning is to be elevated to the peerage, and that Lord Melville is to be transferred from the admiralty to the sceptre of India.

France.—The king was getting better of his gout. Mr. Lafitte, the rich Paris banker, had been named a Deputy by the arrondissement of Bayonne. The duke de la Roche foucault Liancourt is dead. He was an eminent philanthropist, and at his funeral the students in an academy founded by him, united in a body to carry his corpse to a place of deposit, whence it was to be removed to Liancourt. The police interfered and forbade their proceeding, giving orders that the corpse should be conveyed in a hearse. The students resisted, and were charged with fixed bayonets by the police. The two Chambers had directed an investigation into the outrageous affair. Twenty M. S. letters from Voltaire to his bookseller had been sold for eight guineas.

The Greeks have gained a signal victory over the Turks at Athens, by which that oppressed nation have taken possession of the Piræus, the Acropolis, and the renowned city of their ancestors. How are these accounts of continued hostilities to be reconciled with the alleged interference of Russia and England? If the arrangements were as decisive, as reports have represented them to be, it is scarcely credible that the Turks would venture to continue the struggle.

STILL LATER.

By the packet ship *Henry Quatre*, from Havre, in the remarkably short passage of 19 days, Paris journals to the fourteenth of April are received, containing London dates to the 10th. A number of other vessels (as will be seen by the marine list) have arrived from different parts of Europe, but none of their dates are so late as those by the *Henry IV*.

England.—A variety of rumours prevailed in London as to the movements in the cabinet, but nothing certain was known upon the subject. It is said that the premier-ship had been offered to Mr. Canning, but on conditions to which he had returned a peremptory refusal. There is a party in the kingdom decidedly opposed to his elevation, and it is added that the continental powers are also intriguing against him; but the better opinion seems to be that he will finally receive the appointment, wholly free from restrictions. It is likewise thought that Lord Grenville will have an important office, and that another noble friend of Mr. C. whose name is not given, will be brought in. Earl Bathurst and Mr. Peel are, however, also spoken of as candidates for Premier.

In the House of Lords on the 9th, Lord King made some severe remarks on the delay in filling up the vacancy in the cabinet. He alluded to the reports of the defalcation in the revenue.

Lord Liverpool continued to improve in health. Parliament was to adjourn on the 12th to the 30th April.

The Catholics of Ireland had determined to petition for a rehearing of their claims, immediately after the recess.

It is said the contract creditors of the Duke of York, will not realise a shilling in the pound.

The Earl of Shrewsbury died in London on the 6th of April aged 75.

England.—Mr. Canning had resumed his seat in the House of Commons, and Lord Liverpool was slowly improving in health.

Spain.—A conspiracy in favour of Don Carlos, Ferdinand's brother, had been detected.

A committee of the House of Commons, has recommended an appropriation of £50,000, to facilitate the emigration to North America of 1200 families, from the distressed districts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Renfrew, and Lanark.

Portugal.—The accounts from this quarter had been contradictory. It was said in some that "the rebels had been victorious, and that it was evident that the British must send heavy reinforcements, or that the troops they have there already would be beaten. The Indicateur of Bordeaux says that appearances are more than ever for war. Spain and the Portuguese revolutionists are on the best terms, and France, no doubt, urges them on." Despatches had, however, been received in London on the 10th, from Gen. Clinton, commander of the British forces in Portugal,

which represented things as being quiet.

A letter from Madrid, March 31, says.—We are assured that an insurrectional movement has taken place at Mora Nova, fifteen leagues from Lisbon, which extends already as far as the mountains of Portalegre. It is certain that the great effervescence prevails in that country from Trasmontes to the Algarves. The Princess Regent of Portugal, has suspended the act of amnesty granted to the soldiers which had taken part with the rebels.

An arrival at Bordeaux, from Calcutta, brought a report that the crew of the celebrated *La Perouse*, had been discovered at an Island near New Zealand. The East India Company had sent a party to ascertain the truth of the report.

Spain.—The following is an extract of a letter of the 31st of March, from Madrid: "The most complete harmony prevails between the Portuguese royalists and the Spanish authorities, who have received them. The Marquis de Chaves has had horses bought at Toro, Medina, and Fuente, and a singular circumstance is, that the Portuguese royalists have a great number of arms of English manufacture."

Mention is made of the discovery of a conspiracy that had been formed at the very gates of Madrid. The conspirators are said to have been 800 in number, and 27 of them have been shot.

The troubles in Upper Catalonia, says a letter from Percegnan, continue and increase; armed bands scour that part of the province, dragging at their horse's tail the portrait of Ferdinand VII. and crying "Long live Carlos V!" The motto on their colors is "Death to Ferdinand VII Long live Carlos V. and the Inquisition!" At Percegnan the exportation of gunpowder has been prohibited. At Barcelona affairs wore a threatening aspect. At Figueras in an insurrection, two or three persons were killed.

From the preparations made by Ferdinand on the frontiers of Spain, there appears to be but little doubt of his going to war with Portugal. Silveira and Chaves have re-entered Portugal by the way of Alentejo.

It is stated that Mr. Randolph's health is such as to preclude the probability of his ever being again able to take his seat in Congress.

A person in Plymouth came near being burnt to death on the night of the 25th ult. from the bad practice of reading in bed. He was roused from his sleep by the snapping of burning feathers under his head, he was enabled to extinguish it by a presence of mind which every one does not possess.

The Patterson, (N. J.) Intelligencer states that a man aged 104 years, went to that place last week from New-York on foot, a distance of 16 miles, to obtain employment. He is a native of Scotland.

Doctor Politz, a celebrated German political economist, calculates that within 40 years, 113 constitutions have been adopted and published in Europe and America. Of this number 31 are extinct, and 82 are maintained, and secure rights more or less extensive to a population of more than 100 millions of souls. In face of her starving population Great Britain pampers the royal family with pensions to the amount of 24,000 pounds sterling in addition to the 1,200,000 pounds for the King.

Geographical Notice.—Mr. Campbell has discovered on the West side of Africa, 60 miles N. E. of Laetoku, a people, (the Marutuses) composed of 16,000 individuals—these men inhabit a high mountain; they have walls of stone, and flocks, and melt their iron and copper; their language is that of the inhabitants of Laetoku.

The philanthropic citizens of New Haven have established a society for the improvement of the moral, intellectual, and religious condition of the African population of that city.

The Holy Alliance is fast dissolving. Prussia has followed the example of Great Britain and America, and has entered into a commercial treaty with the Republic of Mexico.

A letter from London of a recent date, received at Washington, says—"Samuel Williams, the great American Merchant, No 13, Finsbury Square, London, is in first rate credit, and will in a few years be able to gratify the first wish of his heart, to pay every one who lost by his bankruptcy. He lost a superior fortune, but never his good name."

A True King.—When Dr. Franklin applied to the King of Prussia to lend his assistance to America. "Pray, Dr." says the veteran, what is the object y u mean to attain? "Liberty! Sir," replied the philosopher of Philadelphia, "Liberty! that freedom which is the birthright of man." The King, after a short pause, made this memorable and Kingly answer:—"I was born a Prince, I am become a King, and I will not use the power which I possess to the ruin of my own trade."

An Astronomical Correspondent informs us, that there is now visible near the centre of the Sun's disc, twenty-six spots, which may be distinctly counted with the aid of a telescope, the power of which is sixty. With a power of twenty, they might be mistaken for three large spots.—*Charleston Cour.*

The Treasurer of the Greek Fund in Boston, has received over \$11,000.

MARRIED.

In this city, Mr. William T. Lee, to Miss Mary Alderman; Mr. Harris Andrus, to Miss Amanda Meigs.

At West Hartford, Mr. William Benham, of Winchester, to Miss Jerusha Perkins. At East Hartford, Mr. Francis Woodbridge, of Manchester, to Miss Jane Ann Goodwin, daughter of Mr. Stephen B. Goodwin of Wethersfield.

At Berlin, Henry A. Hart, M. D. to Miss Eliza Shipman.

At Suffield, on the 20th of April, Mr. Henry Wright, to Miss Lucinda Spencer.

OBITUARY.

In this city, Mr. Ebenezer Barnard, 79. At New-York, on the 6th inst. the Hon. Rufus King, aged 73.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Managers of the "Convention of Baptist Churches in the State of Connecticut and vicinity," will hold an adjourned meeting at the Baptist Meeting House in this city, on Tuesday, the 12th day of June next, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

A. DAY, Sec'ry.

Hartford, May 11, 1827.

## NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the "General Convention of Baptist Churches in the State of Connecticut and vicinity," will be held at the Baptist Meeting House in this city, on Wednesday day, the 13th day of June next, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

ALBERT DAY, Sec'ry.

Hartford, May 11, 1827.

State of Connecticut, County of Hartford, ss. Superior Court, February term, A. D. 1827.

UPON the petition of Russell Bull, and his wife Clarissa, both of the town and county of Hartford, against Thomas Bull, of said Hartford, here pending, the petitioners file a supplemental bill, alleging that it was shown in said petition, that on the 5th of October, 1799, William Bull, of Litchfield, made his last will in and by which, after certain specific legacies, he gave and devised all the residue or remainder of his estate, to his two brothers, James Bull, and Thomas Bull, whom he made Executors of said will, in full confidence that they would settle his estate according to his will, and dispose of said remainder in their hands, among their brothers and sisters, and their children, as they should judge should be most in need of the same meaning to make them Trustees of said property, and died; and said will was duly proved, and approved in the Probate District of Litchfield, and said James and Thomas accepted said trust, and under said residuary clause, a large estate of \$5,000 has come into the hands of said Thomas, only surviving Executor and Trustee, and that said James is dead, that said Thomas is insolvent, and is taking the us of said property without account, and has suffered the buildings on said lands subject to said trust to go to waste, and decay, and offered the same for sale; that he petitione Clarissa is daughter of Frederick Bull, one of the brothers of the deceased, and wife of said Russell, is destitute, dependent, and in need of a portion of the estate, designed by said deviser for the children of his brothers and sisters, who might need the same; and said Thomas has no power, (said James being dead,) to apportion the same, but appropriates the rents to his own use; and there is great reason to fear, that said estate will be wholly lost, to those for whose use it was intended. Praying the Court to remove said Thomas, and appoint some suitable person to execute said trust, and sell said property, and hold the avails subject to the order of this Court; or order said Thomas to give bond, faithfully to execute said trust, and pay over the avails; and for an injunction against said Thomas, not to sell or waste said estate, as by petition dated September 13th, 1826. And the petitioners now shew, that there are other brothers and sisters of said William and Thomas, and their children, with children of other brothers and sisters deceased, to wit: Charles Larned, of Detroit, Territory of Michigan, James Larned, George Larned Joseph Larned, of Washington, District of Columbia, Harriet, the wife of Reynolds Kirby, residing out of this State, in parts unknown, children of Ruth Larned, deceased, a sister of said trustee; Maria Bull, Esther, wife of Nathaniel Haskell, Sarah, wife of Thomas Taylor, Louisa Bull, George Bull, Jefferson Bull, and Emily Bull, children of Hezekiah Bull, deceased, a brother of said testator, and residing in London, Ohio, or in parts unknown out of this State; Michael Bull, brother of said testator, who with his children, Elizabeth, Sarah, Esther, John, Margaret, Mary, Stella, and Henry, reside in said Hartford; Hepsi-bah Fanning, wife of Charles Fanning, of Griswold, New London county, sister of said testator; Thomas Bull, of the city and State of New York; Ruth, the wife of Richard E. Goodwin, Ursula, wife of Frederick Bange, Eliza, wife of Penfold B. Goodsell, Fanny, wife of Samuel Dodd, and Caroline Bull, all of said Hartford; and Moses B. Bull, of Ellington, in Tolland county, children of said Thomas Bull, executor as aforesaid; Joseph Bull, of Westfield, in Massachusetts, George Bull, of Torrington, in Litchfield county, Samuel Bull, residing in parts unknown, Martha, wife of George Nichols, Esther, wife of Robert Williams, and Julia, wife of Horace Southmayd, of Middletown, in this State, the children of Samuel Bull, deceased, brother to said testator; Lydia Royce, of said Hartford, Martha, wife of George Cork, in the province of Canada, Frederick Bull, of the city and State of New-York, children of Frederick Bull, deceased, a brother of said testator; Esther, wife of Walter D. Smith, of Utica, in the State of New-York, daughter of Esther Hæford deceased, sister of said testator; and Mary Otis King, of Westfield, in Massachusetts, daughter of Caleb Bull, a brother of said testator, are alive, and may have an interest in the subject matter of said petition; praying that said Charles Larned and others, before named as brothers and sisters of said testator, or as children of brothers and sisters before named, and their husbands may be made parties to said petition, as if named in said original petition. It is thereupon ordered by this Court, that notice be given to said respondents, brothers and sisters of said testator, and children of brothers and sisters of said testator, and their husbands, living without this State as aforesaid, to appear before the next Superior Court, to be held at said Hartford, on the fourth Tuesday of September next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, by publication of this order, in one newspaper in said Hartford, and in one newspaper in Warren, in the State of Ohio, three weeks successively, ending at least six weeks before said next Court. And said Thomas Bull is strictly enjoined, not to sell any of said residuary property, till the further order of this Court.

Copy of record.

THOMAS CHESTER, Clerk.

LEATHER STORE. THE Subscribers having taken AUGUSTUS BOLLES into partnership in business, will continue the LEATHER & HIDE Trade at their old Stand on Main-street, under the firm of

J. & M. C. Burt & Co.

Where they keep constantly for sale, a complete assortment of SOLE and UPPER LEATHER, HARNESSES and MOROCCO LEATHER, BINDINGS, LININGS, &c. &c. HIDES as usual.

Grateful for past favours, they solicit a continuance of patronage.

J. & M. C. BURT & CO.

Hartford, April 12, 1827.

N. B. It will be understood that an immediate settlement of all Notes and Accounts now due, is indispensably necessary.

## HIDE AND LEATHER STORE.

THE Subscribers having formed a connexion in business, would inform the public that they have now in store a general assortment of HIDES, of various kinds and qualities, for Sole and Upper Leather.

200 Sides of Philadelphia oak tanned SOLE LEATHER of the first quality.

ALSO,

1000 Sides of Hemlock SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS, Upper Leather, Seal Skins, Morocco Leather, Lining & Bindings, ALSO, an assortment of CURRIERS' TOOLS, &c.

The business will be carried on in the Store adjoining the West end of the Great Bridge, Morgan Street, under the firm of

Augustus Bolles & Co.

Where every exertion will be made to give satisfaction to their customers.

J. & M. C. BURT,

AUGUSTUS BOLLES.

Hartford, April 12, 1827.

N. B. AUGUSTUS BOLLES & Co.

Offer for sale as above, a Consignment of

2600 German CALF SKINS,

Of prime quality, the price of which, renders them a fine object for Tanners.

Commission or Storage Bu-

siness entrusted to them will be transacted with fidelity, and liberal advances made on property received for sale. All favours thankfully received.

Slaughter Hides.

AUGUSTUS BOLLES & Co. adjoining

the Great Bridge, have this day received from New York, and offer for sale, a lot of prime SLAUGHTER HIDES.

ALSO,

358 SALTED CALF SKINS, in fine order.

April 21, 1827.

13—4f

LEATHER STORE.

Main-Street.

THE subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms, for cash or approved credit,—6 sides Hemlock Sole Leather,—3 do. Oak, do. Harness, do. Calcutta, do. Upper Leather, Calf skins, Morocco, Horse Leather slips and shavings, and half a dozen red sheep skins.

The subscriber is grateful for past favours, and solicits a continuance of them.

WANTED, Leather in the rough. Cash paid for calf skins in the Har, by

GEORGE BURT.

Hartford, April 28, 1827.

14

THE

PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Having been duly organized, are now ready to receive prop- erts of FIRE and MARINE,

INSURANCE, at their office in State-Street, a few doors west of Front-Street.

THIS Institution was incorporated by the

Legislature of this state at their last session,

for the purpose of effecting FIRE and MARINE

INSURANCE. Its capital is ONE HUNDRED

AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,

with liberty to increase the same to HALF A

MILLION OF DOLLARS. The first named sum

is all paid in or secured, and the whole amount

(\$150,000) is vested in Bank Funds, Mortgages

and approved in orsed notes; all which,

on the shortest notice, could be converted into

Cash and appropriated to the payment of losses.

The Directors pledge themselves to issue

policies on as favourable terms as any other

Office in the United States; and by fairness

and liberality in conducting the business of

the Company, they expect to gain the confidence

of the public.

The following gentlemen are Directors of



## POETRY.

From the London Evangelical Magazine.  
THE PROSPECTS OF ZION.

Revelation xiv. 6.—"I saw another angel fly in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting Gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation," &c.

How glorious the vision, how rich in prediction.

The banish'd Apostle in Patmos survey'd;  
His spirit robb'd in the blaze of affliction,  
Wing'd onward through ages of triumph display'd.

He saw a bright angel from heaven descending  
To publish the Gospel the nations among:  
The truth everlasting, and love never ending,  
To every people, and kindred, and tongue.

It flew like the light—it roll'd on like a river,  
Made fertile the desert, and cities made just;  
A sword to subdue, and a friend to deliver,  
'Twas hope for the mourner, for faith a sure trust.

His servants went forth as their Master directed,  
Unskill'd in the arts and unaided by arms;  
They conquer'd the world while despised and rejected,  
Nor shrunk from its threats, nor were lured by its charms.

To Jews it was stumbling, to Greeks a delusion—  
It silenced their priestcraft and shut up their schools;  
Their fane were polluted, their wisdom confusion—  
Their gods were grim idols, their worshippers fools.

And still it proceeds, the great message fulfilling,  
Come hither, ye needy, for yet there is room;  
The Saviour is able, and ready and willing,  
And never will cast out the wretched who come.

It spreads o'er Indostan like day-light returning,  
And Juggernaut totters, and Vishnu shall fall;  
Their caste and their Bramins, their drowning and burning,  
Shall sink before mercy made equal to all.

The Africans, wild as their wilderness station,  
It melts into purity meekness and love;  
Rears temples and towns, and promotes cultivation,  
And leads them to worship Jehovah above.

The islands that stud the expanse of the ocean  
It reach'd, and the heathen have turn'd from their ways;  
Their passions so brutish, and bloody devotion,  
Have changed to affection, religion and praise.

The Guinea-man scorching, and Greenlander freezing,  
Have felt its bland influence assuaging their lot;  
Its sweetness, Columbia's fierce Indians appeasing,  
They rose into Christians, and rancor forgot.

'Midst Chinese suspicion, and Turkish oppression,  
Where truth is proscribed by the law and the sword,  
It works like the leaven, in silent progression,  
And will, till the mass shall be fill'd with the Lord.

As the waters the depths of the sea fully cover,  
So fully shall God among mortals be known;  
His word, like the sun-beam, shall run the world over,  
The globe his vast temple, and mercy his throne.

From the Eastport Sentinel.

THE SCRIPTURAL CHARACTER OF CHRIST.  
MR. FOLSOM.

After all that has been said and written on the inconsistency or absurdity of believing in the doctrine of the Trinity; the question it is believed, is usually decided by the conclusion which is formed concerning the character of Jesus Christ. If his true and proper Divinity is admitted, no difficulty arises in believing the doctrine of the Trinity: if that is rejected, the latter is also of course.

We might safely rest the decision of the question on this single point, and say nothing to prove the Divinity and personality of the Holy Spirit; or quote those passages, which in themselves, go to prove the Trinity. Because, the Divinity of Christ being established, a plurality in the mode of the Divine existence in "the Godhead," would follow of course, as an irresistible, self evident conclusion.

I have observed a little disingenuousness in some, who have opposed the sentiments of the orthodox, relative to the proper Deity of Christ. They have conducted the argument in such a manner, as to lead those who are unacquainted with the subject, to infer that the orthodox believe Christ and the Father to be identically and numerically one in all respects. This I conclude, is not the view of the orthodox; it is not mine. And though I do believe them one in essence, yet I do not believe them one in the mode of their existence, in their offices, or in those respects in which peculiar personal attributes are predicated of the persons in the Godhead individually. I use the term person in a sense peculiar to this subject, not in its popular acceptance.

If Jesus is any thing more than a good man, he is either an angelic, super-angelic, or divine being. The nature of the work he accomplished may assist our enquiries on this subject. The object of Christ in coming into the world, was to

open a way for the salvation of men by the merits of his sufferings and death. Accordingly it is written, "this is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." 1 Tim. 1, 15. And that "he became the author of eternal salvation, unto all them that obey him." "The Son of man came—to give his life a ransom for many." Matt. 20, 28. "Who gave himself for our sins." Gal. 1, 4.

An angel, or super-angelic being, could not accomplish this work, because it must be through death. Accordingly it is written in Heb. 2, 14, that it is through death that Christ destroys him that has the power of death. And that we are "reconciled to God, by the death of his Son." Angels could not perform the work, because they are not subject to death. Of those who are accounted worthy to obtain the resurrection and the heavenly world it is said; "Neither can they die any more; for they are equal unto the angels." Luke 20, 36. And of the angel—it is said, "are they not all ministering spirits."—Therefore, as angels are spirits, and cannot die—it is evident that our Lord Jesus was neither an angel, or super-angelic being: because he made his soul an offering for sin; and "hath once suffered for sins the just for the unjust, that he might bring us to God, being put to death in the flesh, but quickened by the spirit."

Is the inquiry made: What, then, are we to attribute to Christ; or to what class of beings does he belong?

It may be answered, that in his person, all the properties meet, which are necessary to constitute him truly and properly a man. Some, if not all the opponents of the Divinity of Christ, (if we except the Humanitarians,) reject the proper humanity of Christ. I believe he was man, because he "was made in the likeness of men and was found in fashion as a man." Phil. 2, 7, 8. That he was a man is evident because he died; angels are immortal; but the body of Jesus was mortal. Col. 1, 20, 22. The similarity of his nature to man, proves him to be man. "For both he that sanctifieth, and they who are sanctified are all of one." Heb. 2, 11. "For in that he hath suffered being tempted he is able to succour them that are tempted." Heb. 2, 18. That Jesus was really a man, is evident, because he "was made a little lower than the angels." Heb. 2, 9.—And he is, expressly said to partake of flesh and blood. "Forasmuch then as the children are partakers of flesh and blood he also himself took part of the same.—For verily he took not on him the nature of angels; but he took on him the seed of Abraham." (See the whole connexion) Heb. 2, 9, 14, 18. These passages demonstrate that Christ, as really and truly had flesh and blood, as that men have: numerous quotations might be made in support of this point. Shall we then infer that Jesus had no existence, previous to his coming in the flesh? By no means; such a conclusion would be as erroneous, as denying his proper humanity.

I believe that Christ had a real existence, before he appeared on the earth; because, in effect, he expressly affirmed his pre-existence. "Verily, verily, I say unto you, before Abraham was, I am."—John 8, 58. Because, he himself taught that he came down from heaven. "I am the living bread that came down from heaven." John 7, 51. Because; "He that cometh from above is above all:—he that cometh from heaven is above all." John 3, 31. Because; he refers to his former glory and prays that it may be bestowed again. "O Father, glorify thou me with thine own self, with the glory which I had with thee before the world was." John 17, 5. Because; the performance of actions not only proves previous existence, but an intelligent agent. Of Christ it is recorded, he "took on him the form of a servant." Phil. 2, 7.

His pre-existence is also proved by the work of creation, which is ascribed to him. "All things were created by him, and for him; and he is before all things, and by him all things consist." Col. 1, 16, 17. Because the "Word," John 1, 1, had an existence before it "was made flesh." And it cannot be denied, that the Word was Christ. And the Word was flesh and dwelt among us." John 1, 14.

Because, Christ existed as the Son of God previous to his appearance on earth. 1 John, 3, 8. "The Son of God was manifested," therefore, he was the Son of God, previous to his manifestation. For that which has no being, no existence—cannot be manifested. "And we know that the Son of God is come." He was therefore the Son of God, and existed as such before his coming. "The second man is the Lord from heaven." 1 Cor. 15, 47.

Because; Christ himself teaches the same thing. John 6, 32. "The bread of God is he which cometh down from heaven, and giveth life unto the world." Jesus said unto them, I am the bread of life." The serious enquirer is desired to read John 6, 31 to 62.

No man hath ascended up to heaven, but he that came down from heaven, even the Son of Man, which is in heaven. John 3, 13. Also verse 17. "For God sent not his Son into the world to con-

demn the world." He must, therefore, have been his son, previous to being sent.

The strongest assurance may be indulged, that the phrase, "Son of God," does not imply inferiority. For Sonship never indicates, or implies, an inferiority of nature: consequently the term, Son of God, is not intended, nor can it prove the inferiority of Christ to the Father.

Yours respectfully, A—s.

## NO. 25.

The Apostles' Martyrdom, as a seal to their testimony.

When men die for opinions, it shows that they are strongly attached to them. When persons of sound judgment and good sense, and in other respects, of moral rectitude do so, it is a proof that they believe the opinions to be true. But it is proper and necessary to enquire into the foundation of this belief. If it be founded on facts, facts which are palpable, numerous, diversified, important, witnessed by many, who all agree in the report, and where it was morally impossible they could have been imposed on, their martyrdom is to be considered as the final seal of their testimony. Such Martyrs were the apostles of Christ; and the facts to which they bore testimony had all the qualities which have been just enumerated.

Had Mahomet died asserting the reality of his visit to heaven on the beast Alborac; and that all the strange things, which he says he heard and saw, were true: the evidence is so slender, that the farthest we could go in assenting to his declarations is, "He asserted it to be a fact." But when twelve men inform us that they lived with Jesus upwards of three years, heard his discourses, saw his miracles, were witnesses of his death, were in company with him many times after his resurrection, beheld him ascend to heaven, received the Holy Ghost according to his promise, and were enabled to speak languages which they had never learned, to work miracles, and heal the sick, and raise the dead, (things which they had often performed,) is it possible that they could be deceived as to the reality and certainty of the facts? The shadow of a doubt cannot remain.

There may have been martyrs of pride, who would rather suffer death than give up their sentiments; and who scorned to be compelled to unsay what they had said, and to adopt another's creed, and cast away their own. There have been numerous martyrs of opinion, whose death proves nothing more than their sincerity; and that they believed their opinions to be true. How widely do the apostles of Christ differ from both, and rise above both. They may be justly denominated, martyrs of facts. In matters of opinion there may be a mistake: in matters of absolute fact, there can be none. It is of much weight too, that they were not attached to the belief of these facts by birth, by the prejudices of education, or by their worldly interest. On the contrary, their belief is in opposition to them all; and shocks all their former and early sentiments and habits. What then but the certainty of the facts, can present an adequate cause for such unexampled fortitude, in voluntarily submitting to tortures, and the most cruel death. I call it unexampled fortitude, for it was accompanied with a holy resignation to the divine will, an unshaken trust in God, and the liveliest hope of blessedness in a future state; and with the most ardent benevolence to their murderers, expressing itself in the tenderest pity, in declarations of full forgiveness, and in fervent prayers that God would not lay it to their charge, but shew mercy to them, and make them good and happy. Are these men impostors? Are they not "the servants of the living God, who shew unto us the way of salvation?"—Bogue.

From Zion's Herald.

INFLUENCE OF THE FEMALE CHARACTER.

The influence of the female, in one point of view, is undeniably great and important. The mother of your children is necessarily their first instructor. It is her task to watch over, and assist their dawning faculties in their first expansion. And can it be of light importance in what manner this task is performed? Will it have no influence on the future mental character of the child, whether the first lights which enter the understanding, are received from wisdom or folly? Are there no bad mental habits, no lasting biases, no dangerous associations, no deep-seated prejudices, which can be communicated from the mother, the fondest object of the affection and veneration of the child? In fine, do the opinions of the age take no direction, and no colouring, from the modes of thinking, which prevail among one half of the minds that exist on the earth?

Unless you are willing to say, either that an incalculable great amount of mental power is utterly wasted and thrown away; or else, with a Turkish arrogance and brutality, to deny that woman shares with you in the possession of a reasoning and immortal mind, you must acknowledge the vast importance of the influence, which the female sex exerts on the intellectual character of the community. But it is in its moral effects on the mind

and heart of man, that the influence of woman is the most powerful and important. In the diversity of tastes, habits, inclinations and pursuits of the two sexes, is found a most beneficial provision for controlling the force and extravagance of human passions. The objects which most strongly seize and stimulate the mind of man, rarely act at the same time and with equal power on the mind of woman. While he delights in enterprise and action, and the exercise of the stronger energies of the soul, she is led to engage in calmer pursuits, and seeks for gentler enjoyments. While he is summoned into the wide and busy theatre of a contentious world, where the love of power and the love of gain, in all their innumerable forms, occupy and tyrannize over the soul, she is walking in a more peaceful sphere: and though I say not that these passions are always unfelt by her, yet they lead her to the pursuit of far different objects.

The domestic fireside, is the great guardian of society against the excesses of human passions. When man, after his intercourse with the world, where, alas! he finds so much to inflame him with a great anxiety for wealth and distinction, retires at evening to the bosom of his family, he finds there a repose from his tormenting cares. He finds something to bring him back to human sympathies.—The tenderness of his wife and the caresses of his children, introduce a new train of softer thoughts and gentler feelings. He is reminded of what constitutes the real felicity of man: and while his heart expands itself to the influence of the simple and intimate delights of the domestic circle, the demons of avarice and ambition, if not extirpated from his breast, at least for a time relax their grasp.

How deplorable would be the consequence if all this were reversed: and woman, instead of checking the violence of these passions, were to employ her blandishments and charms to add fuel to their rage! How much wider would become the empire of guilt! What a portentous and intolerable amount, would be added to the sum of the crimes and miseries of the human race!

A. B.

From the Maine Baptist Herald.  
THE NOTORIOUS "JOE BETTYS."

On the celebration of the Birth-day of Washington, as noticed in our last, after the regular toasts were drank, a number of patriotic volunteers were given; among others, the names of Paulding, Williams and Van Wart, the captors of Andre, were mentioned in grateful remembrance—upon this, an old revolutionary soldier proposed as a sentiment, "The memory of Fulmer, Cory and Perkins—who by a most gallant attempt, achieved at the peril of their lives, the capture of that daring traitor and spy 'Joseph Betty's.'"

The venerable Col. Ball, President of the day, then rose and begged leave to mention a few facts in relation to Bettys, and his capture; and as nearly as we can recollect, the substance was as follows: "During the war of the Revolution, I was an officer in the regiment of New-York forces, commanded by Col. Wynkoop. Being acquainted with Bettys, who was a citizen of Ballston, and knowing him to be bold, athletic and intelligent in an uncommon degree, I was desirous of obtaining his services for my country, and succeeded in enlisting him with the command of a sergeant; he was afterwards reduced to the ranks, on account of some insolence to an officer, who he said abused him without a cause. Knowing his irritable and determined spirit, and unwilling to lose him, I procured him a sergeantcy in the fleet commanded by Gen. Arnold, (afterwards the traitor) off Lake Champlain, '76. Bettys was in that desperate fight which took place in the latter part of that campaign, between the British and American fleets, on that lake; and being a skillful seaman, was of signal service during the battle. He fought till every commissioned officer on board his vessel was killed or wounded, and then assumed command himself, and continued the fight with such reckless courage, that Gen. Waterbury, perceiving the vessel was like to sink, was obliged to order Bettys and the remnant of the crew on board his own vessel; and having noticed his extraordinary bravery and conduct, he stationed him at the quarter deck by his side, and gave orders through him, until the vessel becoming altogether crippled—the crew mostly killed—Gen. Waterbury wounded—and only two officers left, the colours were struck to the enemy. Gen. Waterbury afterwards told my father, that he never saw a man behave with such deliberate desperation, as did Bettys; and that the shrewdness of his management, shewed his conduct was not inferior to his courage.

After this action Bettys went to Canada—turned traitor to his country—received an assign's commission in the British army—became a spy, and proved himself a most subtle enemy. He was at length arrested—tried, and condemned to be hung at West Point. But the intreaties of his aged parents, and the solicitations of influential whigs, induced Gen. Washington to pardon him, on promise of amendment. But it was in vain. The generosity of the act only added rancor to his hatred, and the whigs of this section of the country, especially of Ballston, had deep occasion to remember the traitor, and to regret the unfortunate lenity they had caused to be shown him. He recruited soldiers for the King in the very heart of his country: he captured and carried off the most zealous and efficient whigs, and subjected them to the greatest suffering; and those against whom he bore particular malice, lost their dwellings by fire, and their lives by murder. And all this, whilst the British commanders kept him in employ, as a most faithful and successful messenger, and a cunning and intelligent spy. No fatigue wearied his resolution—no distance was an obstacle to his purpose, and no danger appalled his courage. No one felt secure—sometimes in the darkness of the night he came by stealth upon us, and sometimes even in the middle of the day he was prowling about, as if unconscious of any danger. He boldly proclaimed himself a desperado, that he carried his life in his hand, that he was as

careless of it as he should be of others, should they undertake to catch him—that his liberty was guarded by his life, and whoever should undertake to deprive him of it, must expect to mingle their blood with his. And it was well understood that what Bettys said, Bettys meant—and as well ascertained, that when he came among us to perpetrate his mischiefs, that he generally brought with him a band of refugees, and concealed them in the neighborhood, to assist him in the accomplishment of his purposes.

Still there were many who were resolved on his apprehension, be the danger what it might, and many ineffectual attempts were made for that purpose. But he eluded all their vigilance, until sometime in the winter of '81 '82—when a suspicious stranger was observed in the neighborhood, in snow-shoes, and well armed. Cory and Perkins, on information from Fulmer, immediately armed themselves, together with Fulmer, and proceeded in pursuit. They traced him by a circuitous track to the house of a tory—they consulted a moment, and then by a sudden effort, bursting open the door, rushed in upon him, and seized him, before he had an opportunity of effecting any resistance. He was at his meal, with his pistols lying on the table, and his rifle resting on his arm—he made an attempt to discharge the latter, but not having taken the precaution to undo the deer-skin cover that was over the lock, did not succeed: he was then pinioned so firmly, that to resist was useless—and to escape impossible. And the notorious Bettys, cheated of all his threats, and foiled in his most particular resolution, was obliged to yield himself a tame and quiet prisoner to the enterprising and daring Fulmer, Cory and Perkins.

He asked leave to smoke, which being granted, he took out his tobacco, and with it something else—which when unobserved, as he hoped, he threw into the fire. But Cory saw it, and immediately snatched it out, with a handful of coals. It was a small leaden box, about the eighth of an inch in thickness, and contained a paper in cypher, which they could not read, but afterwards discovered to be a despatch to the British Commander at New-York. And also an order for 300. sterling, on the Mayor of New-York, should the despatch be safely delivered. Bettys begged leave to burn it, but was refused—he offered them an hundred guineas, if he might be allowed to do it—but they refused. He then said, "I am a dead man!" but continued to intercede with them to allow him to escape. He made the most liberal offers, a part of which he had present means to make good—but they refused.

He was then taken to Albany—tried, convicted, and executed as a spy and traitor to his country. And the only reward which these daring men ever received for this hazardous achievement, was the rifle and pistols of Bettys!

The conduct of the captors of Andre was noble; but that of the captors of Bettys, was both noble and heroic. Andre was unarmed; Bettys was armed, and known to be a desperado. The capture of the former was by accident—of the latter, by enterprise and design. That of the former, was without danger—of the latter, at the imminent peril of life. Andre was a more important, but perhaps not a more dangerous man than Bettys. Both tempted their captors with all-seducing gold, and both were foiled. And venerating Van Wart—and believing, as I do, that his deeds form a proud commentary on the honest strength of the American character, I cannot withhold my approbation of the sentiment expressed, as to the conduct of Fulmer, Cory and Perkins—and I second it with all my heart. The toast was drank amidst thunders of applause, and the day was passed without accident, in the enjoyment of patriotic feeling.

Believing a statement of the names of those inhabitants of Ballston, who were captured during the war by Joe Bettys, who also had an associate with him in crime, by the name of Walter Myres, would be acceptable to our readers, we have procured the following information from one of our aged inhabitants.

In May, 1784, Bettys, who it will be seen in the above statement was a great desperado, came into Ballston, and carried off with many others, the following persons:—Samuel Mash, Joseph Chard, Uri Tracy, Ephraim Tracy, and Samuel Patchen, the latter was carried off to Canada. Those taken by Myres, were Epenetus White, two men named Bontas, brothers, and John Fulmer—all these were carried off to Canada—suffered the greatest privations, and barely escaped with their lives.

In addition to the above, we are informed that Bettys did not confine himself to this region of country alone for plunder, but that he made an attempt to take the brave General Scuyler, who was then in the house of the patron (Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer,) of Albany. He was preserved by a man of the name of Ward, who, for this heroic deed, was presented with a farm by Gen. Schuyler. Mr. Ward, we understand, is now enjoying the fruits of his bravery, bestowed by his generous donor. Mr. W. is a respected inhabitant, and lives in the town of Saratoga, in this county.

Anacharsis, the famous philosopher, was a Scythian; and a Greek, who had no other merit than having been born in Greece, looking on him with envy, I acknowledge, said he to him, the world has some esteem for thee; but it must be granted that there is nothing more barbarous than thy nation. Very well, said he, then I am the honour of my country, and thou the shame of thine.

New-York and Hartford

STEAM-BOATS.

MACDONOUGH, Capt. WM. BEEBE.  
FULTON, Capt. R. S. BUNKER.

HAVE commenced running, and will continue through the season as follows:

The MACDONOUGH, Capt Beebe, will leave Hartford for New York Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 A. M. Returning, leave New-York for Hartford Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 P. M.

The FULTON, Captain Bunker, will leave Hartford for New-York, Mondays and Thursdays, at 11 A. M. Returning, will leave New-York for Hartford, Tuesdays and Friday, at 4 P. M.

Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the Boat at Hartford, to forward passengers to Boston, New-Hampshire, and Vermont.

Freight taken as last season.

For further particulars, apply to  
CHAPIN & NORTHAM.

March 17. 18